

AN ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY.

A Curious Legend—Relics of the Emperor Maximilian.

Queretaro was a town before the Spanish conquest, and was made a city in 1655. A legend of Queretaro is that an Otomí chief, Fernando de Tapia by name, undertook to convert the city to Christianity in a way that seems novel to us, but was common enough to his day. He came from Tulu to a challenge to the people of Queretaro to a fair stand-up fight. If he won the people surviving were to be baptized. The challenge was accepted, but, while the fight was in progress, a dark cloud came up, and the Blessed Santiago was seen in the heavens with a fiery cross, whereupon the people of Queretaro gave up and were baptized. They set up a stone cross to commemorate the event on the site of the present Church of Santa Cruz. There is scarcely a church in Mexico which has not a legend of this kind attached to it. The town is identified with the history of Mexico.

Here the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified in 1848, and here Maximilian made his last stand in 1867, was obliged to surrender and was shot. Everybody is interested in Maximilian mainly on account of poor Carlotta, who by the way, has just obtained permission to revisit Mexico. Maximilian was executed on the Cerro de las Campanas, and with him Generals Miramón and Mejía. The place is marked by three little crosses of stone. The two generals were killed at the first volley, but Maximilian, who had requested that he be shot through the body that his mother might look upon his face, was only wounded, and a second firing was required to kill him. The emperor had been led to believe that Carlotta was dead. She became insane from grief and was kept in an asylum for many years, but she still lives, and still mourns for her dead husband and the loss of her throne. The United States government protested against the execution of Maximilian, but in vain, Juárez refusing to spare him. There are all kinds of relics of Maximilian in Mexico. The Yturbe theater, where he was tried and condemned, the table on which the death warrant was signed, the wooden stools on which the prisoners sat during the trial and the coffin of Maximilian, whose remains were subsequently sent to Austria and buried at Miramar. I confess I do not share in any sentiment of pity for Maximilian, who was an adventurer without a shadow of right in Mexico and took the chances of war. He was, it is true, a victim of Napoleon and of his own ambition and was very scurvily treated by those who had induced him to set up his throne; but to have released him would have been to establish a claimant for the Mexican throne. It was better that this man should die than that thousands should be sacrificed in the wars he would surely have fomented if he had been allowed to live.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Confinement and Hard Work.
Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary work is a far too weary an office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

Some husbands are so indulgent that they can never come home sober.

Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields.
Parties intending to visit the Klondike gold fields or invest in stock companies operating in that country, are advised to get the Canadian Government Alaskan Boundary Commission. The report on the Yukon and Klondike Gold Fields, before doing so. This is the official report made last spring which so astounded the Canadian Government that they did not publish it. The report confirmed it personally on his arrival in Ottawa. The report is very extensive, abounding in photographs and maps and giving the most reliable information as to the climate, and the indescribable wealth awaiting the miners. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50c. in stamps by the Toronto News, 100 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

A Prose Poem.
E.E.M. Medicated Smoking Tobacco and Cigarettes
Are absolute remedies for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma and Colds;
Beside a delicious smoke, they are for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1898.
A. W. GILSON.
HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
HALL'S Family Pills are the best.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.
Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. FICKER, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '98.

Altogether Improbable.
A story has traveled lately about a stenographer writing 402 words in one minute, but the first question that suggests itself is who is able to enumerate 402 words in a minute for the stenographers to write? Clergymen, in delivering sermons, average perhaps ninety words per minute; political campaign speakers 110. As a rule senators in debate don't talk faster than 150 words a minute, and in spurts, they seldom reach 220. In fact, very rapid readers find difficulty in uttering intelligibly 275 and 300 words in sixty seconds.

THE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

THE PROPOSITIONS FOR ENDING MINERS' STRIKE FALL FLAT.

OPERATORS MADE CONCESSIONS,

But Representatives of Miners Would Accept Nothing Less Than a Rate of Sixty-Nine Cents.

A Pittsburgh special says: The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big coal strike has proved a failure, and the strike goes on. At noon Monday the conference between a committee of coal operators and the miners' national and district officials closed, and the conference adjourned without date.

The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the 69-cent rate.

The operators offered to divide the difference between 54 and 69 cent rates, making the price 61 cents, which was rejected. Then additional propositions were made.

One was to start the mines without fixing any price for thirty days, and then to pay the rate agreed upon by the board of arbitration. This was also refused by the miners, they claiming they had been fooled too often to trust the operators again. They declined to work for a month giving the operators the output for that length of time without knowing what wages would be paid.

A proposition was then made to operate the mines for ten days without fixing the price and allow a board of arbitration to fix the prices for that time. President Ratchford insisted that nothing but the 69-cent rate could be possibly accepted.

The operators were firm, but the miners were equally determined, and every argument of the mine owners was met by the miners' leaders. Neither side would concede another point, and it was decided to end the conference. President Ratchford had but little to say on the matter, but gave out the following statement:

"We have disagreed. Our proposition remained unchanged. Besides our proposition to arbitrate, we made them a second one along the lines of bringing about a general conference of miners and operators of all the mining states. They refused to lend their efforts in that direction, and the strike will be continued. We have no other plans for the future."

Operators in Secret Session.
Immediately after the close of the morning conference a meeting of operators was called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon to discuss the situation and outline a plan for future action.

The operators were in secret session for several hours and when the doors were opened their press agent announced that the mines would certainly be started with the old diggers if possible, with imported men if the old men refused to work.

A committee was appointed, composed of representatives of every firm in the district, to map out the mode of procedure for the resumption.

The operators' press committee issued a statement after the conference. It detailed the several propositions made, both by the operators and miners' officials, which have already been described. In regard to the proposition of Mr. Ratchford, it says this could not be accepted because it means an advance of 27½ per cent in wages and would entail irreparable losses upon the producers.

Attention is called to the fact that the operators are confronted constantly with two forces—the pressure of buyers to get the lowest price, which is determined by a remorseless competition, and by the miners, who demand the highest wage rate at all times. The strikers are warned that they will be responsible for whatever disaster may follow to themselves and families. The statement concludes with a severe arraignment of the position taken by President Ratchford.

Greeks Anxious To Fight Again.

A great meeting of over 3,000 people held at Athens Sunday adopted an address to King George urging him and the government to reject the proposed treaty between Greece and Turkey and to resume hostilities which were interrupted by the truce.

FALLING WALLS KILL FOUR.

Disastrous and Fatal Blaze Occurs at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday evening caused the death of two firemen, the death of two boys, the loss of \$165,000 worth of property, injury to two firemen and created a panic in the Seventh Avenue hotel.

Several hours after the fire had been subdued and the firemen were coupling up their hose, the wall of the Edmundson & Perrine building, three stories high, fell, burying under the debris two firemen.

Two boys, who were watching the firemen work, are also supposed to be under the fallen wall.

TO SETTLE CLAIMS.

Commission to Arbitrate Between Spain and the United States.

A Washington special says: It is possible that a convention will be negotiated between the United States and Spain for the settlement of all claims on account of Cuban trouble by a claim commission similar to that appointed in 1871 which settled the claims of citizens of both countries after the insurrection of that time.

GRAND ARMY MEN MARCH.

President McKinley Reviews the Line of Old Veterans.

Forty-five thousand Grand Army men marched through the streets of Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday and swathed in flags and bunting, received the ovations of a half million people, whose gratitude and admiration were evinced in every way in which human devotion can find public expression. The president was at their head. The procession moved for five hours and forty-two minutes. Along the route of march one hundred girls, dressed in the colors of the flag, scattered flowers in the path of the soldiers.

President McKinley rode in a carriage at the head of the procession, and waved his hat at the cheering crowd. After passing under the gayly decorated arch erected by the colored people of Buffalo, the president saw before him a great and living shield, and caught the music of 2,000 young voices lifted up in the national anthem. As the columns moved on nearer and nearer to the shield, the first platoons wheeling up Delaware avenue, the human sympathy that had been pent up for an hour of waiting broke out in one tumultuous climax of enthusiasm.

At the reviewing stand a large gayly decorated compartment in the middle of the 3,000 seats for spectators had been set apart for the president, the governor, the secretary of war and other distinguished guests.

After nearly six hours of constant attention the president and Governor Black were driven to their hotel amid the hurrahs of the old soldiers and the applause of the vast crowd of people.

The closing event of the evening was a reception to the president at Music hall.

LEASING OF CONVICTS ILLEGAL.

Sensation Caused by a Georgia Supreme Court Decision.

The supreme court of Georgia has decided that the leasing of the convicts of Georgia is illegal.

The sensation caused by the publication of Colonel Phil G. Byrd's report showing the horrible condition of misdemeanor convicts leased by the county authorities to private individuals has been succeeded by another sensation ten times as startling. It has been discovered that every convict so leased has merely to appeal to the courts to secure prompt release, owing to the fact that his incarceration under such circumstances is as much in disobedience to the law as was the original offense which led to his conviction.

Every misdemeanor convict camp controlled by private individuals in Georgia is a nest of illegality. Every man employing misdemeanor convicts for private gain is breaking the law. Every county official who leases or permits to be leased a misdemeanor convict for other than public works does so in violation of the plainest statute in the law books of the state, and in addition is probably liable for personal damages.

This discovery has made the convicts' situation so much worse than it was before, that the legislature will hardly dare to ignore it as other legislatures have been doing in the past. But it is doubtful if the people will wait for the legislature to meet before some action is taken, showing the pressing need for immediate reform in this direction. Prominent lawyers say that on habeas corpus proceedings they can release every misdemeanor convict from the shackles of confinement in private camps, and that no contract between the counties and lessees is worth the paper it is written on.

ALABAMIAN ASSASSINATED.

Francis Bartow Lloyd Shot Down By a Well Known Desperado.

Francis Bartow Lloyd (Rufus Sanders), a well known public man and writer of Alabama, was assassinated Wednesday evening by John A. Gafford, a well known desperado. Cause of killing unknown.

The killing occurred near Mr. Lloyd's home, three miles northwest of Greenville. A few minutes after the killing Gafford met Earl Lewis, who lives near by, in the road and said to him: "I want to inform you that I have just killed Bartow Lloyd up the road a piece. You had better see about doing something with him."

Lewis went at once to Greenville and gave notice to the authorities. A posse was organized to hunt the murderer.

PRESIDENT FAURE IN RUSSIA.

Head of French Government Is Royally Received by Czar.

A St. Petersburg cable dispatch says: President Felix Faure arrived at Cronstadt Monday.

The distinguished visitors were entertained at a banquet at the new Peterhof palace, and speeches were made by M. Faure and the czar in which pledges of the utmost cordiality were made.

The president's party were met by the czar in person on the imperial yacht Alexandria, a mark of the most distinguished courtesy. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the people of Russia toward their French guests.

IN ACCORD WITH WEYLER.

New Spanish Premier Makes Statement As to His Position.

Advices from San Sebastian state that General Azcarra, the Spanish premier and minister for war, has decided to convoke the cortes in November.

The premier announces that he is in accord with General Weyler, captain general of Cuba; but he reserves the right to make a further examination of the Cuban question.

DUMPED PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

Old Elm Where the Joke Was Played Has Had Its Day.

Improvements are now being made which will remove the stately old elm on the National road, just thirteen miles out of Indianapolis. It has long stood a reminder of a joke played on President Van Buren, in which the President was unceremoniously dumped out into a mire. The incident happened late in the '30s. Van Buren had been occupying the Presidential chair some time, and internal improvements were the order of the day. Van Buren was not favorable to a reckless expenditure of money for roads and internal improvements, and had vetoed several bills which had been lobbied by contractors, who were then, as now, quick to take advantage of the government.

William Hale, in charge of the stage line from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, was one of these men. The road was really in a bad condition. President Van Buren at last decided to make a trip overland to the Mississippi to make a personal investigation of the highways. He was to go over the road which led from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. Nothing could have pleased Hale better than the announcement that the President was to go over the line. It was in a frightful condition at many points, and by way of making sure of settling the President's mind he planned to dump him into the deepest mire along the road. Mason Wright, the driver of the stage, was consulted, and on promise of \$5 if he would dump the President in the mire at Plainfield he entered into the scheme.

President Van Buren completed his business in Indianapolis and took the stage for Terre Haute. The ride out to Plainfield was fairly good. The driver, however, took care to give them all the mud possible, and he found a great deal of it. At last they approached the Quaker settlement. The mud was awful. The village was reached at last and the driver pulled up his horses in front of a great morass in the road. He crooked his neck around and asked the President which way he would better go to get around the mire. The President looked out and indicated to the right. This was what Wright had anticipated. He followed directions, ran the wheels up over the great roots of the old elm, and with a crash the stage went over.

President Van Buren and his Secretary shot through the stage door and into the mire knee deep. They waded in the black stuff, to pick themselves out at last thoroughly plastered. An old woman who was near took the President in charge and with a chip scraped the mud from his broadcloth clothes. He was taken to the old McCaslin Hotel and given a thorough rubbing and a bath.

Later he gave a reception. The President was the laughing stock of all and he took it good-naturedly. Many stories are told of how he was mystified by the old Quakers approaching him and calling him by his first name. He was quite nonplussed at first by this presumption, as he took it, on their part.

From the day the President was dumped out into the mire to the present the old elm has been a sacred sentinel to the memory of the jolly President. The improvements that are being made around it have thus far left the tree whole, but its days are numbered, and the surroundings are so changed that there is little left to help recall the interesting scene.—Chicago Record.

Pin Money.

Before the invention of pins, articles of dress were fastened together by means of strings, ribbons, hooks and eyes, buckles, clasps, and the like. Skewers of wood, brass, silver and gold were also in use, but were inconvenient and ill-looking. Pins were first made in England in 1543, but for a long time they were so costly as to be beyond the means of any but wealthy persons. A tax, indeed, was laid for the purpose of providing the Queen with pins, and hardly any present was so acceptable to a lady as a few of these useful little implements, or of money to buy them with. Hence the origin of the term "pin money," which by degrees took on the wider sense of money allowed a woman for her private expenses. It is not synonymous with pocket-money or spending-money, because it is limited in its application—and these words are not—to women alone.

Japanese Vessel a Monster.

The new Japanese battleship, the first keel plate of which was laid at Blackwall, will be a magnificent vessel. In size she will excel any ship of the British navy, her displacement, with coal on board, being no less than 15,500 tons. The armament is commensurate with her size. Her armor belt and side protection will be of Harveyed nickel steel, and tapers from nine inches to four inches at the ends. The two barbettes are to be circular in form, and protected with fourteen inches of armor. The armament will consist of four twelve-inch breech-loading guns, fourteen six-inch quick-firers in armored casemates, twenty-two-pounder quick-firers, eight forty-seven m. m. machine guns, and four smaller guns on the bridge. Certainly a most formidable ship. Her speed is to be nineteen knots.

Strength of Steel.

An experiment has been recently made in Vienna in order to test the relative resistance under pressure of the hardest steel and the hardest stone. Small cubes of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to a test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder and sending sparks in every direction, which bored their way into the machine like shot.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

His Complaint.

First Farmer—I went all through the agricultural department when I was at Washington, and blamed if I don't think it's a shame the way they run it.

Second Farmer—How is that?

First Farmer—Why, it's filled up with young ducks from the cities, and blest if I think they've given a single farmer a job in the hull place!—Puck.

Fresh Allowance Needed.

I suppose you keep track of your running expenses, my son?

"Oh, yes, father. The wrong horse won every race this week."—Detroit Free Press.

Purely a Local Disease.

Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and run your stomach just because of an itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other skin troubles. It cures by mail for 50 cents in stamps. T. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

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Send \$1 and get the recipe; or \$2 and I will also send Dictionary of twenty thousand recipes covering all departments of inquiry. J. N. LOTSPACHE, Morristown, Tenn.

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It is remarkable how many really dangerous chemical compositions are daily handled in a great city with a carelessness which is appalling, to which the necessities of modern civilization demand in large amounts. Thousands of gallons of "liquid" carbonic acid gas in steel cylinders under high pressure may be seen at all hours being carted from place to place. Other gases are similarly stored under pressure in "tubes," as, for instance, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrous oxide, all of which might expose the public to danger. Solid bricks of metallic sodium (kept under naphtha, of course) are every day carried from port to port as a part of a ship's cargo and dangerous accidents have occasionally occurred from the mixture of treacherous chemicals in the holds of tossing vessels.

TEXAS LADIES

Don't Lie.

Mrs. W. H. H. H. H.

Quilman, Tex., writes: After 20 years' suffering from Dyspepsia and Sick Headache I was cured by Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine. It cured my Husband of Constipation, our little Girl of Nervousness, and our Son of Catarrh of the Bowels. It cured Mrs. Newman of Painful Menstruation, and carried Mrs. Fields safely through Change of Life. It perfectly regulated the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and leaves no bad effects, while both "Black Draught" and "Zellin's Liver Regulator" did not leave my bowels in such good condition. I found more of it in the package, and it only required half the quantity for a dose, and I had rather pay 25 cts. per package for it than use "Zellin's" or "Black Draught" as a free gift.

Bad Taste in the Mouth.
Dyspepsia is the grand process by which nature repairs the wasted tissues of the body, which, when the individual is in health is performed with great faithfulness and regularity, and without giving rise to any disagreeable sensation.

Indigestion is a disease which consists of a deviation from this ordinary mode of health and in the deficiency or vitiated character of those secretions which are essential to the conversion of food into blood. The best corrective for this complaint is Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine, a few doses of which will remove the offensive taste.

A. C. Perkins
Landolph, Ky., writes: I will never be without Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine. It cured me of Chronic Constipation and Torpidity of Liver after several Physicians and many Patent Medicines had failed. I took three times as much "Black Draught" as the directions said take, and it had but little effect on me, and I don't think it had much strength.

Backaches Common to Mothers.
The busy mother sometimes feels inability to perform her accustomed duties. She feels inactive, weary and depressed. Her back, oh, how it aches! When she sits down she feels as though she cut at right angles, and when she stands, that she must sit down. The truth is, the capacity of her nervous system has been overworked, it has become exhausted and there is a breaking down. What she needs is a course of Dr. Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine to restore healthy functional activity and give tone and vitality to her nervous system.

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